

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

886 May 6, 1904

14. Passengers not otherwise provided for are subjected to the

restrictions applicable to the vessels on which they arrive.

15. When twenty days have elapsed from the last case of plague, cholera, or other disease against which restrictions have been in force with regard to a country or place declared to be an infected place, a notice will be issued by the collector of customs to the effect that the place or port is no longer to be dealt with as infected.

The word "passengers," as used in this notice, except in clause 14, includes the officers and crew of vessels.

By command.

E. M. MEREWETHER.

Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government. The Palace, Valletta, March 23, 1904.

N. B.—Alexandria has been included among infected places.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso and Merida—Yellow fever in Merida.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows:

Week ended April 23, 1904: Present officially estimated population, Number of deaths, 2. No prevailing diseases of any importance. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Merida: There are three or four cases of yellow fever, probably, at this time.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disin- fected.
Apr. 16 16 17 17 19 21	Monterey Thurland Castle c Barrister d	New Orleans New Yorkdo Pensacola New Orleans New York	30	{ a5 b33	4 4 4	

a Habana. c Via Coatzacoalcos.

Yellow fever in lazaretto at Progreso.

Progreso, Mexico, April 29, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

One yellow fever lazaretto April 28.

HARRISON.

Report from Veracruz—Mortality.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, April 25, as follows: During the week ended April 23, 1904, there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 36 deaths (57.6 per 1,000, annual death rate) from all causes, of which 4 were reported caused by pernicious fever and 7 by tuberculosis. No cases of yellow fever, smallpox, or other quarantinable diseases were reported.

b New York.
d Two hours' exposure of living quarters to sulphur dioxide.